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It is also to be remarked that there is a singular commensurability in the periods

yrs.
5 × sidereal period of Comet = 168·120
2 × sidereal period of *Uranus* = 168·032

affording a parallel to the well-known 5 to 2 relation in the great inequality of *Jupiter* and *Saturn*.

If Mr. Searle's elements are nearly correct (as appears to be the case), the comet would not suffer any extraordinary perturbation about the nodal passage in 1817, the nearest approach to *Uranus* being then about 1·05; but in 1649 the distance between the two bodies may have been much less.

Ephemeris of the Periodical Comet of Tuttle, for its approaching Reappearance. By J. R. Hind, F.R.S.

In No. 1840 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, Prof. Luther has published an orbit of this comet found amongst the papers of the late Dr. Tischler, of Königsberg, in which the perturbations during the present revolution had been partially included. According to these elements the next perihelion passage will occur about 1871, Nov. 30·5, and on this assumption I have calculated the following ephemeris to facilitate the comet's rediscovery. The expressions for the comet's heliocentric co-ordinates referred to the Mean Equinox of 1871·0 are

$$x = r \,.\, [9{\cdot}7663098] \,.\, \sin\,(v + 205^\circ\ 35'\ 31''),$$
$$y = r \,.\, [9{\cdot}9888950] \,.\, \sin\,(v + 97\ \ 1\ \ 10),$$
$$z = r \,.\, [9{\cdot}9253116) \,.\, \sin\,(v + 178\ \ 34\ \ 48).$$

Ephemeris for Greenwich Noon.

T = 1871, Nov. 30·5.

1871.	R.A. ° ′	Decl. ° ′	Log Δ.	Log *r*.	$\frac{1}{r^2\,\Delta^2}$
Sept. 1	100 13·2	+62 22·7	0·2377	0·2201	0·12
3	102 30·5	61 56·4			
5	104 45·0	61 27·4	0·2221	0·2094	0·14
7	106 56·6	60 55·6			
9	109 5·3	60 21·1	0·2059	0·1984	0·16
11	111 10·9	59 43·8			
13	113 13·4	59 3·7	0·1890	0·1873	0·18
15	115 12·8	58 20·7			
17	117 9·1	57 34·9	0·1713	0·1760	0·20
19	119 2·1	56 46·2			
21	120 52·0	55 54·5	0·1628	0·1645	0·23
23	122 38·8	54 59·8			

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1871.	R.A.	Decl.	Log Δ.	Log r.	$\frac{1}{r^2\Delta^2}$
	° ′	° ′			
Sept. 25	124 22·5	54 2·1	0·1335	0·1530	0·27
27	126 3·1	53 1·3			
29	127 40·8	51 57·2	0·1134	0·1413	0·31
Oct. 1	129 15·7	50 49·5			
3	130 47·8	49 37·9	0·0924	0·1297	0·36
5	132 17·3	48 22·4			
7	133 44·3	47 2·6	0·0706	0·1180	0·42
9	135 8·9	45 38·4			
11	136 31·3	44 9·4	0·0479	0·1065	0·49
13	137 51·5	42 35·5			
15	139 9·7	40 56·3	0·0245	0·0951	0·58
17	140 25·9	39 11·4			
19	141 40·0	+37 20·8	0·0003	0·0839	0·68

The comet's track in the heavens would, therefore, appear to be very favourable for observation in these latitudes.

Note on the Re-appearance of Encke's Comet in 1871.

By J. R. Hind, F.R.S.

The approaching re-appearance of the Comet of Encke is likely to take place under nearly the most favourable circumstances possible for observation in the Northern hemisphere. Complete ephemerides will no doubt be issued from Berlin in due time. Meanwhile the following places may serve to indicate its earlier position in the heavens. They are computed on the assumption that the perihelion passage takes place in 1871, Dec. 29·0, which is about the time assigned by Prof. Förster's elements for the last return in 1868, neglecting perturbations.

0h G.M.T.	R.A.	Decl.	Log. Δ.
	° ′	° ′	
Aug. 21	31 11	+24 4	0·1929
31	31 48	26 0	0·1284
Sept. 10	31 32	28 8	0·0561
20	29 57	30 32	9·9750
30	26 18	33 13	9·8842
Oct. 10	19 19	+36 4	9·7841

On De Vico's Comet of Short Period. By J. R. Hind, F.R.S.

It is well known that the periodical comet detected by De Vico at Rome in 1844, August 22, has not been observed at any one of its returns since that year. In 1850 its position in the

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